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U.S. Librarians Will Visit China

A delegation of American librarians, led by Deputy Librarian of Congress William J. Welsh, will visit libraries in the People's Republic of China on September 10-30 at the invitation of Liu Jiping, Director of the National Library of Beijing. Included in the 12-member group are representatives of the American Library Association (ALA), the Association of Research Libraries (ARL), and the Association for Asian Studies (AAS), as well as the Library of Congress.

Representing ALA are Russell Shank, university librarian, UCLA, the immediate past president of ALA; Peggy Anne Sullivan, assistant commissioner for extension services, Chicago Public Library, and the recently elected vice president of ALA; and Alice Bennett Ihrig, director of cultural and civic programs, Moraine Valley Community College, Palos Hills, Ill.

Representing ARL are Le Moyne W. Anderson, director, Colorado State University Library, the president of ARL; John G. Lorenz, executive director, ARL; and Joseph B. Treyz, Jr., director, University of Wisconsin Libraries.

Representing AAS and its Committee on East Asian Libraries are T. H. Tsien, curator emeritus, Far Eastern Library, and professor, Graduate Library School, University of Chicago; Eugene W. Wu, librarian, Harvard-Yenching Library; and P. K. Yu, director, ARL Center for Chinese Research Materials.

The two other Library of Congress members are Tao-tai Hsia, chief, Far Eastern Law Division, and Warren Tsuneishi, director for area studies, Research Services, and secretary to the delegation.

The National Library of Beijing extended the invitation to the American group organized by the Library of Congress in response to the hospitality shown to the delegation of Chinese librarians which visited this country in 1973. That delegation had been headed by Mr. Liu.

The American group will meet with librarians, publishers, book-dealers, museum officials, educators and scholars in Beijing (Peking), Xian (Sian), Nanjing (Nanking), Shanghai, and Guangzhou.

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Center for the Book Proposes Seminar on School Media Services

On July 17, the Center for the Book was the host at a meeting of the advisory committee and consultants for a proposed "International Seminar for the Development of School Media Services in Elementary and Secondary Education." The two-week seminar, projected for 1981 at the University of North Carolina at Greensboro, is intended to strengthen school library services and to give impetus to the concept of media centers in elementary and secondary schools of 25 developing countries. A parallel purpose is to encourage the organization and expansion of indigenous industries concerned with the publishing and production of printed and audiovisual materials for elementary and secondary school programs.

The meeting was cochaired by John Y. Cole, executive director of the Center for the Book, and Jean E. Lowrie, director, School of Librarianship, Western Michigan University, and a member of the center's National Advisory Board. The major portion of the meeting was devoted to a status report by the project developer, Mary Helen Mahar, who is the former chief of the School Media Resources Branch, U.S. Office of Education.

Others attending the meeting included Shigenari Futagami, mass media specialist, Education Department, World Bank; Mary V. Gaver, professor emeritus, Rutgers University; Milbrey L. Jones, chief, School Media Resources Branch, U.S. Office of Education; and Stanley L. Jones, vice chancellor for academic affairs, University of North Carolina at Greensboro. Also present were Kathlyn Moses, director, Urban Initiatives, U.S. Office of Education; Carol A. Nemeyer, Associate Librarian of Congress for National Programs; Datus C. Smith, Jr., consultant, the Asia Society, and a member of the Center for the Book's National Advisory Board; and Ralph Wagner, president, Encyclopedia Britiannica Educational Corp.

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Comparable institutions and organizations in other countries may arrange to receive the *Bulletin* on the exchange basis by applying in writing to the Library's Exchange and Gift Division. All other correspondence should be addressed to the LC *Information Bulletin*, Information Office, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540.

Three Libraries Meet to Discuss Technical Processing Cooperation

The second of a planned series of meetings of representatives of the Library of Congress, National Agricultural Library (NAL), and the National Library of Medicine (NLM) took place on Friday, July 13. The first meeting, on April 30, was initiated by the Medical Library Association (MLA) and was attended by representatives from the Library of Congress, MLA, and NLM. Participants attempted to identify long-standing differences and problems between the Library of Congress and NLM that were solvable and developed an agenda for future meetings (see the LC *Information Bulletin* for June 1, pp. 194, 196). It became apparent that a rational approach to the larger issue of varying practices between national libraries meant that the National Agricultural Library should participate; the latter was invited to join the venture and accepted.

Beginning with the meeting of July 13, therefore, the three U.S. national libraries have committed themselves to resolving wasteful differences, promoting cooperation wherever it may prove beneficial, and working towards open communication about their respective operations in the area of technical processing.

The focus of the July 13 meeting was long-term cooperative efforts to build an on-line name authorities data base. In terms of cooperation, this goal is viewed as the first order of business, since standardization of bibliographic description must be preceded by the existence of a common authorities file. Library of Congress representatives described in some detail the cooperative authorities projects the Library is currently engaged in with the Government Printing Office (covering Federal corporate bodies and personal names), Texas State Library (Texas State government bodies), and Northwestern University (Africana). The most noteworthy accomplishment was that representatives of NAL and NLM endorsed in principle participation in the long-range plans for a national level on-line authorities data base, that is, a cooperatively built and shared national authorities file. In addition, the three national libraries are in the process of forming a working group to plan their concerted efforts on name authorities. Its first meeting is scheduled for mid-September.

Two other significant decisions in the area of cata-

Members of Congress Visit LC for Louisiana Aces Concert

Mrs. Allen and Mr. Livingston

Mrs. Boggs, Mr. Long, Dr. Boorstin, and Mr. Breaux

Four members of the Louisiana Congressional delegation joined an enthusiastic audience on the Neptune Plaza on Thursday, July 26, to hear the Louisiana Aces, with Dewey Balfa and his nephew, Tony, perform traditional Cajun instrumental and vocal music.

Representatives Lindy Boggs, John B. Breaux, Robert L. Livingston, and Gillis W. Long were welcomed by Librarian Daniel J. Boorstin and American Folklife Center director Alan Jabbour and enjoyed a box luncheon arranged by the center and by the chairman of its Board of Trustees, Raye Virginia Allen. Patrick L. Pellerin, Jr., president of the Louisiana State Society, was also present.

The Louisiana Aces

loging were reached. Representatives of NAL and NLM will begin attending the monthly meetings of the Library of Congress Office of Descriptive Cataloging Policy at which rule interpretations, both old and new, are reviewed. Exchange tours on subject cataloging operations among all three libraries (two at a time) will be set up within a fairly narrow time frame this coming fall.

The group agreed that the focus of its next meeting, which is set for late September, will be the problem of overlapping acquisitions in various subject areas. Both NAL and NLM are carrying out collections development comparison studies to define overlap areas with the Library of Congress; these will be completed by the September meeting and will serve as key documents for the agenda then. Another agenda item will be assistance by the Library of Congress to the other national libraries in cataloging materials in languages in which they do not have expertise but in which the Library does. NAL and NLM are currently reviewing their problems in this area and will provide the Library of Congress with listings of languages they expect to need regular assistance with as well as languages they might occasionally need help in. They will also designate the level of cataloging that would be satisfactory for each language.

The Medical Library Association was represented

at this meeting, continuing thereby the critical role it played in originally bringing the three national libraries together in this admittedly overdue effort to harmonize their practices, to the benefit not only of themselves but to the entire library community. MLA will function in an observer role at subsequent discussions.

Cataloging Priorities To Be Reassessed

Over seven years have elapsed since the Library of Congress last reviewed its internal system for assigning cataloging priorities to newly acquired materials. A substantial growth in cataloging load during this period has necessitated a great number of minor changes and accomodations within the existing system. These have had the cumulative effect of throwing it off balance. In brief, assignments of cataloging priorities have become unacceptably inconsistent throughout the Library. Therefore, an entirely new approach to determining cataloging priorities is proposed. Unlike the present priority system, this new approach would put primary emphasis on the content of or the need for a particular work rather than on its source or on the Library's internal procedural or processing requirements. As with the present system the proposed new priorities would be assigned by the Library's selection officers.

Research value is one of the basic and underlying concepts of the new priorities. It is a broad term, however, and no two individuals will ever evaluate the same material quite the same way. Nevertheless, for the present purpose, the Library defines a publication of research value as "one which presents new information, interprets a field in the context of current concepts, presents the point of view of prominent or influential practitioners of a discipline, or organizes existing literature in a field into coherent bibliographies. In sum, a publication of research value in the humanities, social sciences, or natural and physical sciences is one which might be consulted by any current specialist in a field or by a historian of that field."

In examining the new priority approach, certain premises and assumptions need to be made explicit. First, items in English will be ranked higher than material of comparable need or research value in other languages. Second, certain publications needed for photoduplication requests, for examination by Library staff, and for special bibliographical projects such as the *Handbook of Latin American Studies* will be made available within the Library immediately following preliminary control, but before final cataloging. Under the present arrangement, such materials become available to Library of Congress staff only after final cataloging

Once the new priority assignment procedures have been operational for a reasonable time (for example, one year), the Library will provide specific figures on how long items in each priority category take to go through the series of required processing steps. Whatever adjustments are necessary to insure the adequacy of the system will be applied.

The Library is very much interested in receiving institutional responses and encourages library directors who to reply for their entire organization. Comments should be sent as soon as possible, but no later than November 2, to Joseph H. Howard, Assistant Librarian for Processing Services, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540.

The following is a draft statement of the Library's new cataloging priority proposal and explanatory material detailing the criteria used in applying it. Wherever appropriate, serials and microforms are included on the same basis as monographs.

I. Draft Statement of LC Cataloging Priorities

List of priorities

(1) Materials needed by Members of Congress or their staffs, by agency heads or higher officers of the Executive Branch, by Supreme Court Justices, or by division chiefs or higher officers of the Library of Congress

CIP materials, including both pre- and post-publication items

(2) High-need and or research value English-language material

Titles for reference assignment (all languages), interlibrary loan (unless scheduled for minimal cataloging)

First number or volume of a new numbered monographic series or multivolume monograph (all languages)

All currently acquired materials destined for Rare Book and Special Collections Division valued at $500 or more

Cards for revised reprinting

(3) High-need and or research value non-English-language material

Medium-need and or research value English-language material

Add-to cards and additions and corrections

(4) Medium-need and or research value non-English-language material

Low-need and or research value English-language material

Current serials not included in higher priorities

Materials currently purchased for the Rare Book and Special Collections Division as well as selected titles from gift or exchange collections

(5) Low-need and or research value non-English-languge material

Note: Titles for which NPAC reporting libraries have requested

cataloging will be processed as Priority 2 for English-language publications and Priority 3 for publications in all other languages.

II. Guidelines for the Assignment of Cataloging Priorities

In assigning cataloging priorities, especially at the Priority 2 level, the following elements, or combinations of elements should be weighed:

Pertinence to research of the subject matter
Seriousness of treatment
Currency of information
Content of the publications as evidenced by the table of contents
Bibliographic appartus: footnotes, bibliographies, indexes, etc.
Importance of the personal or corporate author (when known)
Reputation of the publisher
Appraisal of the publication, based on the expertise and professional knowledge of the individuals assigning the priorities

These guidelines have to meet a great variety of different and often contradictory needs and are, of necessity, a compromise in responding to an exceedingly complex problem.

High Need/Research Value

U.S. Federal, or foreign central government documents, selected for research value, including all U.S. Congressional publications.

U.S. Federal, state, and local materials (as selected), which are primary sources and their search tools (government and privately printed), including microform editions, such as official gazettes and U.S. Federal agency decisions which are substituted for ink-print or hard copy; search tools include encyclopedias, digests, indexes, citators, and loose-leaf services (most of which have reference assignment)

Foreign government national and major subdivisions (states, provinces, etc.) legal materials (as selected) which are primary sources and their search tools (government and privately printed), including microform editions; search tools include manuals, guides, digests, indexes, and citators.

Quality trade publications, unless included in the CIP program
Substantial publications of learned institutions
Dictionaries: English or English-foreign language and foreign language-English
Music collected editions
Guides to national library collections
Rare materials costing $500 or more, selected for Rare Book and Special Collections Division or custodial units.

Substantial works of current interest in the following categories not selected for reference assignment (in case of foreign publications, preferably those relating to the country of origin as a whole):

Yearbooks
Directories
Gazetteers
Statistical compendias
Indexes/Abstracts
Biographies
Bibliographies
Demographic compendia
Current national budgets, annual reports of ministries, national departments, research centers
Proceedings, papers, etc. of learned conferences, symposia, etc.
Loose-leaf legal publications and periodicals (Class K1-33)

Major works in the humanities, social sciences, and the physical, natural, and behavorial sciences

Medium Need/Research Value

U.S. state documents (except law) selected for research value and generally dealing with subjects of national interest

Publications of foreign regional governmental bodies (except law) selected for research value and generally dealing with subjects of national interest

Substantial publications of national and international organizations

Encyclopedias, almanacs, yearbooks, indexes, bibliographies, directories, biographies, and other works of general reference not selected for reference assignment or assigned a higher priority

Scholarly monographic series not given a higher priority
Facsimile editions containing new introductory material
Rare materials costing less than $500; or rare materials selected for cataloging from gift collections or copyright deposit
Dictionaries (foreign language only)
Substantial travel guides
Genealogies

Substantial local histories containing footnotes, bibliographies, and indexes

Substantial works in the humanities, social sciences, and the behavorial, natural and physical sciences not given a higher priority

Substantial works in the following categories (in the case of foreign publications preferably those relating to the country of origin as a whole):

International law
Music, including librettos
Guides to major library collections not given higher priority
Children's books selected for their quality
Folklore

Low Need/Research Value

Privately printed works in English (foreign works, especially from developing countries, may in some cases require higher priority)

College level textbooks, unless given a higher priority due to the research value of the subject matter and content

Foreign secondary level textbooks selected for the collections as having particular research value

Local government publications not given a higher priority
Belles lettres not selected for higher priorities
Exhibition catalogs
Anthologies
Popular instructional and devotional publications
Unrevised reprints, if acquired
Facsimile editions not including new materials
Monographs in series not given higher priorities
Children's books not given a higher priority
Sports and recreation
Applied arts and crafts
Local histories not given higher priorities
Popularizations in all subject fields
All other materials selected for addition to the collections but not given higher priorities

Scholars' Activities Reported

The following activities have recently been reported by scholars holding study desks at the Library of Congress.

Ellen Reisman Babby, Ph. D. candidate in French literature at Yale University, presented a paper entitled "Alexandre Chenevert, Prisoner of Language" at the Joint Conference of American and Canadian Comparative Literature Associations at McGill University.

Susan Rosenfeld Falb, an assistant professor at Virginia Commonwealth University, addressed the topic "How to Get and Keep Your Man in 17th Century England and America" at the Folger Shakespeare Library and presented a paper entitled "So Treacherous a People: Indians, Settlers, and Politics in Early Maryland" at the University of Maryland Early American History Seminar.

Loren Graham, professor of the history of science at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, published an article on U.S.-U.S.S.R. science exchanges in *Science* magazine and is now researching a book, under contract with Alfred A. Knopf, on the relationship between science and values.

Carolyn Karcher, an independent writer and scholar, gave a paper at the Modern Language Association meeting in New York City on Herman Melville's *The Confidence-Man*. Her book, "Shadow Over the Promised Land: Slavery, Race, and Violence in Melville's America," will be published this fall by Louisiana State University Press.

William Land, an independent researcher in medieval history, presented a paper at Villanova University on "The Married Life of the Duchess of Normandy," based on his study of her 14th-century manuscript prayerbook, and recently presented papers at the Southwestern Medieval Association meeting at Vanderbilt University and at the Western Michigan University Conference on Medieval Studies.

Soviet-American Rivalry, published by W. W. Norton & Co. in 1978, was based on research at the Library by Thomas B. Larson, who is now working on a book of false quotations.

Susan Sheehan, who writes frequently for *The New Yorker*, published a 20,000 word account of her husband's 1974 automobile accident and its long and painful aftermath in the September 25, 1978, issue of that magazine.

Library of Congress Publications

New Finding Aid Issued

The Archive of Folk Song has issued a new seven-page guide entitled *Folklore and the W.P.A.: A Preliminary Bibliography*, one of approximately 170 lists of one to 20 pages available from the Archive. The Archive also issues a list of its current bibliographies. Copies of the free guide, which was compiled by Joseph C. Hickerson, head of the archive, are available from the Library of Congress, Archive of Folk Song, Washington, D.C. 20540.

Ongoing Publications

Accessions List: Bangladesh. ISSN 0090-8304. Vol. 8, No. 1. June 1979. Continuing subscriptions free to libraries upon request to the Field Director, Library of Congress Office, American Embassy, New Delhi, India.

Acessions List: India. ISSN 0041-7734. Vol. 18, No. 7. July 1979. Continuing subscriptions free to libraries upon request to the Field Director, Library of Congress Office, American Embassy, New Delhi, India.

Accessions List: Middle East. ISSN 0041-7769. Vol. 17, No. 5 & 6. May & June 1979. Continuing subscriptions free to libraries upon request to the Field Director, Library of Congress, American Embassy, Cairo, Arab, Arab Republic of Egypt.

APPENDIX I

The Responsibilities of the American Publisher

A Report on Three Meetings Held in the Spring of 1979

by John Y. Cole
Executive Director
The Center for the Book

During April and May 1979, the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress sponsored or participated in three meetings concerned with the responsibilities of the American publisher. Taken together, these meetings can be seen as part of a Center for the Book program to encourage discussion among the various segments of the book community about the responsibilities, perceived and real, of each segment of the community. This cursory report sketches the remarks of the principal speakers, emphasizing common themes and general conclusions. The Library of Congress plans to publish a volume containing the full text of the major papers and summaries of the discussions; those wishing to be notified when the volume is available should write the Center for the Book, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C. 20540.

April 4 and 5

An invitational colloquium on the "Private and Public Responsibilities of the American Publisher" was held at the Library of Congress on April 4 and 5 under the auspices of the Center for the Book and the Education for Publishing Committee of the Association of American Publishers. A list of the 24 publishers and scholars who participated in the colloquium appeared in the April 20 issue of the LC *Information Bulletin* (pp. 152-153).

Erwin Glikes, vice president and publisher, Trade Department, Harper & Row, challenged his fellow publishers with a thesis that was referred to many times during the colloquium. He felt the publishing industry was about to move, for the first time, into the public spotlight. That spotlight "will focus long and intensely on such issues as the role of the profit motive, the size and structures of our businesses, the integrity of our authors, editors, and executives, and the extent to which our books are shaped by our social system and our society is shaped by those books." This meeting at the Library of Congress was an opportunity for publishers to begin discussing their responsibilities among themselves in preparation for the debates ahead, for "one of the most time-consuming and yet necessary responsibilities of the publisher . . . will be to do what he can to make this (forthcoming) discussion of our industry and our profession an informed, rational, and constructive one."

Mr. Glikes emphasized that a national discussion of the responsibilities of the publisher has already begun, citing the recent "thorough indictment of the American school textbook" by Frances FitzGerald in recent issues of the *New Yorker;* a "new edge" to book reviewing "which often questions the motives or priorities of the publishing business"; the studies by Lewis A. Coser and his associates; and books such as David Halberstam's forthcoming "The Powers That Be." The debate should be a healthy one for publishing and for society, since "it is always appropriate to press hard for socially responsible publishing," but the debate and its implications must also be kept in the proper perspective.

Columnist, reporter, and author Martin Mayer chose to address the topic from his perspective as an "incorrigible economist." He also began by registering his unhappiness with the word "responsibilities" and preference for talking about "purposes" and "obligations."

Mr. Mayer found the publishing industry in reasonably sound shape economically and observed that some of the attitudes in the industry that trouble publishers "are simply expressions of the economics of the industry." The two prime examples are the concern about the American "fetish for best sellers" rather than more serious books and the fear that there are "too many books being published." In his view neither of these economic considerations should be serious causes for alarm. There was, however, a "dark side to the economics of publishing" and that was the distribution system. Mr. Mayer told the assembled publishers that one of their major "tasks and responsibilities" in the next few years was "to get that distribution system working better." To do so they had to improve their relations with booksellers, for "the normal attitude of the publisher toward the bookseller breeds more fear than hope, more distrust than comradeship, and more contempt than support."

What additional "obligations" does the American publisher have? One is to bear the cost of the

first reading of a manuscript—a costly but essential process. Another is to strengthen and maintain backlists for "when you slough off your backlist, you deny not only your cultural responsibility but also the long-term economic logic of your enterprise." Finally, publishers should do more to support libraries, for "we need library promotion . . . as never before. The aftermath of Proposition 13 has shown how politically weak the library constituency is."

Martin Mayer concluded with an optimistic assessment, telling his audience that he saw "no reason for you guys to pull the wagons into a tight circle and load the guns. I don't myself see all those Indians out there anyway. . . . Your problems are less that the natives are gunning for you than that the natives don't know you're here."

Sociologist Lewis A. Coser of the State University of New York, Stony Brook, observed that phrases like "the responsibilities of business" are likely to be mere window dressing "unless it is specified to whom responsibility is said to be owed." The differing views of publishers about to whom they are directly responsible affect publishing strategies and concrete choices about what to publish. Furthermore, publishing standards, definitions of responsibilities, and concepts about the publisher's role are also "likely to be influenced by the reference groups that individual publishers have chosen for themselves." One contemporary shift in relations between publishers and their potential reference groups appears to be a "decrease in contact between the world of publishing and the house of intellect." Publishers and major editors have become so involved with businessmen, lawyers, literary agents, and "powerful decision-makers in the area of subsidiary rights" that they are increasingly segregated from the intellectual and cultural world—a segregation that Mr. Coser sees as unhealthy for society generally. New bridges need to be built between publishers and authors.

Returning to the theme of decision-making, Mr. Coser discussed a typology of publishing houses recently proposed by French sociologist Pierre Bourdieu which suggests that firms looking to the distant future in their publishing decisions accumulate "symbolic capital" that contributes to the common culture and pays off in a business sense as well. These firms are geared to profit, as are their short-term oriented competitors, but by operating within an extended time frame they can "disregard, at least to some extent, considerations of immediate returns and quick maximization of profit." For example the Paris firm that published Samuel Beckett's *Waiting for Godot* in 1952 to a small audience found that its rate of sales increased by about 20 perent a year well into the 1960s. This example of "bucking the trend" is important because "if publishers make decisions only in terms of alleged market forces . . . they elude their responsibility to the common culture. It is only if and when they attempt to buck the trends, in some respects at least, that they assume full responsibility as active molders of culture."

Critic Ellen Moers brought an international perspective to the meeting with her comments on "global publishing for the Anglo-literates." Focusing on the potential international effect of the new copyright law, especially the planned phasing out by 1982 of the manufacturing provision, she looked to the day when American books by American writers would be manufactured anywhere in the world where English-language readers created the necessary market.

American publishers would have serious responsibilities "to our country and to our culture" as part of this "new global role of American publishing." She saw those responsibilities falling into three specific areas. The first was in seeing to the availability of serious American publications in other countries—and not just best sellers. Secondly, "surely it is the responsibility of American publishing to encourage and subsidize" serious reviewing. Review media in other countries are desperately needed to tell people what is being published in the United States and to call attention to the best of those publications. Finally, "there is the responsibility to the best that is written in English abroad." As they "begin to dominate a global market," American publishers must assist in "assuring an exchange of the best that is written here for the best that is written by Anglo-literates out there."

May 2 and 3

On May 2 and 3, the center and the National Institute of Education cosponsored a conference at the Library of Congress on "The Textbook in American Education." While only one of the four sessions was devoted specifically to publishing, the relationship between the publisher and other segments of society was a major topic throughout the conference. A report on the entire conference that includes a list of the 53 educators, librarians, and publishers who attended is in the May 25 issue of the LC *Information Bulletin* (pp. 189-192).

John H. Williamson, president of the Silver Burdett Co., divided his paper in three major sections: "Myth and Fact in El-Hi Textbook Publishing," "The Textbook Selection Process," and "Meeting the Expressed Needs of Special Interest Groups." What follows, in greatly abridged form, are the nine myths described in the first section of his paper, myths that publishers—in Mr. Williamson's opinion—"regrettably have done little to dispel."

Myth: "The textbook industry is enormous." *Fact:*

STAFF NEWS

Andrew Kuroda Receives 35-Year Pin

Andrew Kuroda, field director of the Library of Congress Tokyo Office, received a 35-year Federal Service Award pin on July 25 from Deputy Librarian of Congress William J. Welsh.

After graduating from Meiji Gakuin College in Tokyo, Mr. Kuroda came to the United States in 1934. He received graduate degrees in theology and the ministry in 1937 and 1938, and served several Japanese-American churches in the Pacific Northwest until World War II interrupted his ministerial career.

He became an instructor of Japanese in the Military Intelligence Service Language School at the University of Michigan in 1943. The following year, he joined the Office of Strategic Services and served in the China-Burma-India Theater of Operations. After returning to the United States in September 1945, Mr. Kuroda was sent to Japan by the U.S. Strategic Bombing Survey.

Mr. Kuroda joined the staff of the Library as principal cataloger in the Japanese Section of the Orientalia Division in April 1946. He participated in deliberations of the Orientalia Processing Committee on revising ALA and Library of Congress rules of entry and descriptive cataloging as applied to Japanese works. He also assisted in the formulation of word division rules in romanized Japanese.

During the U.S. occupation of Japan, many Japanese government officials and academic and community leaders were brought to the United States under the U.S. Army's auspices. Mr. Kuroda, at the Army's request, provided an orientation lecture in Japanese on the Library of Congress. For his work in this and other areas he received in 1952 an outstanding performance rating and a Superior Accomplishment Award.

After the responsibility for cataloging Oriental materials was transferred to the Processing Department, Mr. Kuroda became bibliographical and reference librarian in the Orientalia Division in 1959, assistant head of the Japanese Section in 1964, and head in 1965.

He has served as a panel member of the Board of U.S. Civil Service Examiners and as a member of a Library of Congress Appeals Board. He also served as acting field director of the Library's Tokyo office for six weeks during the summer of 1970. Serving again in Tokyo in his present position as field director since July 1977, Mr. Kuroda in an interview with the Japanese newspaper *Asahi Shimbun* said, "It has been a most satisfying feeling to serve here in my final public service capacity as one promoting cultural exchange between Japan and the United States."

Mr. Kuroda and Mr. Welsh

Marie Fleming Presented 25-Year Pin

Marie Fleming, information specialist in the Information Unit, Information and Publications Section, Information and Reference Division, received a 25-year Federal Service Award pin on June 11 from Waldo Moore, Assistant Register of Copyrights for Registration.

A native of Detroit, Mich., she began her Federal service there at the U.S. Postal Service where she was employed part time while attending Wayne State University.

In June 1956, she joined the Library's Copyright Office as a clerk-typist in the Cumulative Section of the Cataloging Division and within 16 months was promoted to proofreader and editorial assistant. In a reorganization of the Cumulative Section (renamed Editing and Publishing Section) in 1962, she was placed in the position of editor trainee and in 1964

was promoted to publications editor. In October of 1965 she became supervisory clerk of the Card and Preparation Unit, and, in July 1969, the supervisory clerk of the Composing Unit. In November of 1970, she became editor in the Editing Unit of the now defunct Editing and Publishing Section, Cataloging Division. She transferred to the position of copyright information specialist in the Information and Publications Section, Information and Reference Division, on July 21, 1975.

Marie Fleming lives in the District of Columbia.

Leroy Williams Marks 25 Years

Leroy Williams, Sr., searcher in the Federal Research Division, received a 25-year Federal Service Award pin from Elizabeth F. Stroup, director for general reference, on July 18.

A native Virginian, he began his Federal service with the U.S. Air Force during the Korean War. He joined the Library of Congress in August 1951 and the Federal Research Division in May 1959. Except for a short period with the Department of Public Welfare, all of Mr. Williams' employment since that time has been with FRD. Mr. Williams is devoting a good share of his off-duty time to obtaining a degree in urban affairs.

Percell Arrington Earns 20-Year Pin

Percell Arrington, a senior newspaper processor in the Serial and Government Publications Division, completed 20 years of library service and was presented a Federal Service Award pin on July 10 by Donald F. Wisdom, chief of the division.

Mr. Arrington is a native of Nashville, N.C., where he attended the Nash County Training School. He was first employed at the Library as a laborer in the former Buildings and Grounds Division. In early 1960, Mr. Arrington transferred to the Serial Division as a newspaper deck attendant and has, through the years, been promoted through the various levels of newspaper processing to his present position.

Mr. Arrington is married and the father of two children.

Dobbs Named Assistant Chief Of Serial Record Division

Kimberly W. Dobbs became assistant chief of the Serial Record Division on May 21. He succeeds Robert D. Desmond who retired in 1978.

A native of Los Angeles, Calif., Mr. Dobbs served with the United States Army for three years before attending the University of California, Berkeley. He received his bachelor of arts degree in 1968 and a year later a master of library science degree from the same institution.

Selected for the Special Recruit Program, Mr. Dobbs came to the Library of Congress in 1969. After spending a year in the Descriptive Cataloging Division as a government documents cataloger, he joined the staff of the Law Library—first as executive assistant and then as executive officer, his most recent position.

Mr. Dobbs has served on numerous committees or working groups within the Library, including the James Madison Memorial Building Committee, the management team for labor-management negotiations, and an interdepartmental committee to study the future management and storage of the Library's collections. He also serves as an officer of the Library of Congress Credit Union and is a member of the American Library Association.

Mr. Dobbs, his wife, and two children reside in Reston, Va.

News from Preservation

Six staff members from the Restoration Office in the Preservation Office attended the annual meeting of the American Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works in Toronto, Ontario, Canada, from May 20 to June 1. Restoration officer Peter Waters was accompanied by conservators Judy Munn, Glen Ruzicka, Merrily Smith, Marian Dirda, and Norvell Jones.

In addition to general sessions dealing with various aspects of conservation, there were concurrent meetings of smaller groups which met to discuss specialized topics of interest. Such topics included book conservation, mural paintings, and the quality of water used in the washing of paper. Evening programs included a reception and tour at the Royal Ontario Museum.

Ten Most Wanted

The following books are missing from our shelves and are not charged in the Central Charge File. If you can provide any information on the location of these books, please call the Collections Management Division on ext. 77400.

Alexander, Charles Wesley.
The History of a Remarkable Vision Which Appeared to Gen. George Washington, at Valley Forge . . .
E312.17.A37

New Recruits Join Special Police Force for New Madison Building

Several Special Police recruits are the first employees to be hired by the Library for the Madison Building. Pictured here on the steps of the Neptune Plaza, together with three other members of the Special Police Force, are (first row left to right) Capt. Damian L. Romanelli, Jennie B. Gay, Steven L. Wells, John L. Chambers, Jerome A. Cullings, Juanita E. Russell, Wendell Curtis, and Lt. Erskine J. Underwood; (second row) Special Police training officer George F. Martin, Carnegie T. Hunter, William Zimmerman, Kestel L. Huffman, Edward F. Labuff, and Vernon Staton; (third row) David L. Bradley, Ronald T. Jackson, and Christopher Field.

Cooper, Chester L., ed.
Growth in America HC103.G83

Dauer, Manning Julian.
The Adams Federalists E321.D23

Davis, Mac.
Baseball's Unforgettables GV865.A1D35

Dodd, William Edward.
The Place of Nathaniel Macon in Southern History E302.6.M17.D65

Hatch, Louis C.
The Administration of the Revolution Army E255.H36 1904 or 1971

Jones, Alice Hanson.
American Colonial Wealth: Documents and Methods (3 vols.) HC104.J66

McIlvaine, Joshua Hall.
A Nation's Right to Worship God BR516.M25

Powell, William.
The Anarchist Cookbook HX844.P68

Stearns, Monroe.
Shays' Rebellion, 1786-1787 F69.S87

Special Announcements

The Library of Congress **Federal Credit Union** wishes to remind its members that they may be required to show their Credit Union membership card and another piece of personal identification when making withdrawals or cashing checks. This requirement reduces the possibility of any fraudulent transactions. Credit Union employees cannot personally identify each Credit Union member.

The **WRA Choral Society** resumes its rehearsal schedule on Monday, August 20, in preparation for its fall show, "Get Your Message Across," a comical look at life at the Library, to be presented on Wednesday, October 24, at 11:45 a.m., in the Coolidge Auditorium, under the direction of Maxine Christian, codirector of the society. Rehearsals are held Mondays and Thursdays at noon in room 309A, Library of Congress Building. Men singers, particularly basses, are especially needed.

Since its gospel concert in the spring, the Choral Society has given a concert at the Shiloh Baptist

Church in McLean, Va., on Saturday, May 19, under the direction of the society s codirector, John Watson, who was also accompanist. Several of his compositions were featured. Soloists were Leo Anderson, Descriptive Cataloging Division; Maxine Christian, Subject Cataloging Division; Kay Evans, Binding Office; Sandra Johnson, Environment and Natural Resoures Policy Division; and John Watson, Order Division.

Birth Announcements

Renée and Robert Adams are the parents of a son, Robin James, born on June 9 at the Alexandria Hospital. Mrs. Adams is a copyright technician in the Performing Arts Section, Examining Division. Mr. Adams is employed in private industry.

Patricia and Keith Butler are the parents of a son, Keith Jerome Butler, Jr., born on July 10 at Providence Hospital in Washington, D.C. Mrs. Butler is a file clerk in the Files Services and Administrative Support Unit, Materials Control Section, Acquisitions and Processing Division. Mr. Butler is a mail technician in the Mail Processing Unit, Materials Control Section, Acquisitions and Processing Division.

Staff Activities

Katharina Arnold, Descriptive Cataloging Division, attended the 70th annual Special Libraries Association conference held on June 9-14 in Honolulu, Hawaii. While in Honolulu, she visited the University of Hawaii Hamilton Library. She also visited the Doe Library at the University of California at Berkeley on her return trip.

Richard M. Levine, a research analyst in the Federal Research Division, is the author of an article published in the Autumn (1977-78) issue of *Survey: A Journal of East and West Studies.* The article is entitled "The German-Russians' Reaction to German Invasion," under the heading "History Revisited: World War II." Mr. Levine is currently a doctoral candidate in Russian area studies at Georgetown University.

Donald G. Shomette, visual information specialist, Printing and Processing Section, Central Services Division, headed a underwater archaeological expedition during the month of June under the sponsorship of the Calvert Marine Museum of Solomons, Md., and Nautical Archaeological Associates Inc. The survey was mandated to locate examine, and identify submerged cultural resources lying in the Patuxent River and its tributaries from Drum Point in Calvert County, Md., to Queen Anne's Bridge in Prince George's County.

Personnel Changes

Appointments: Jonas Bernstein, clerk, GS-4, CRS C, 90342; Brian McGuire, archives technician, GS-4, Mss, 90262; Helen McKoy, editorial assistant, GS-5, CRS EPW, 90374; Charles Peterson, clerk, GS-4, CRS C, 90342; Ralph Warren, janitor, WG-1, Bldgs, Op ALM-107.

Temporary Appointments: Howard Alexander, library assistant, GS-5, M/B/RS, NP; Gloria Elliott, data entry operator, GS-4, CRS D, 90220; Michael Frericks, vault collection attendant, WG-3, M/B/RS, NP; Robert M. Frierson, Jr., deck attendant, GS-3, Col Mgmt, GR-113; Robert Jasper, vault collection attendant, WG-3, M/B/RS, NP; Elizabeth Kennedy, library aid, GS-1, Col Mgmt, NP; Caroline Quandt, vault collection attendant, WG-3, M/B/RS, NP; Peter Waters, deck attendant, GS-3, Col Mgmt, GR-113; Daniel Wolf, deck attendant, GS-3, Col Mgmt, GR-113.

Temporary Reappointment: Ann Cavan, reference assistant, GS-5, CRS E, 90520.

Promotions: Loretta Bethea, to assistant specialist in automated resources, GS-4, CRS AIS, 90348; Olivia Hardie, to clerk-typist, GS-4, NLS/BPH, 90295; Cheryl Smith, CRS D, to clerk, GS-4, CRS C, 90342.

Transfer: Rosa Clark, Col Mgmt, to clerk, GS-4, CRS C, 90342.

Resignations: Alina Burke, Cat Publ; Kathleen Farren, Cop Inf & Ref; Linda Franklin, Cop Reg; Demetress Harris, Col Mgmt; Patricia Hayes, CRS F; Vicki Herrmann, Preserv; John Knight, Col Mgmt; Patricia McBroom, Photodup; Allen Putman, Col Mgmt; Ronald Riley, P&P; Penelope Tsilas, LL Eur; Martin Wooster, NUCPP.

The **Decimal Classification Division** in Processing Services has moved from Room 3034 to Room 4013 B-F in the Thomas Jefferson Building. The division is responsible for developing, revising, and preparing the publication *Dewey Decimal Classification.*

"The textbook industry is, by any measurement, a midget. The total sales of all el-hi publishers are currently about $700 million a year, or far less than the sales of a single division of some of the nation's largest corporations."

Myth: "The schools spend huge amounts of money on textbooks." *Fact:* "Textbook expenditures constitute approximately ¾ of 1 percent of the educational expenditures of the entire school system."

Myth: "Publishers are interested only in profits." *Fact:* "Publishing is a business serving a limited and highly specialized market. Any business that does not do all it can to serve its market well and to meet the expressed need of that market dies and private textbook publishing has survived since the days of Noah Webster. . . . Profits are important to publishers. Without them they perish. But without money schools could not operate, colleges would close, and government agencies wither away . . . and having some money left over at the end of the year is critical for publishers who must make investments in new and expensive products the following year and must encourage their owners (the stockholders) to support their continued operations."

Myth: "Publishers refuse to publish paperback textbooks that provide greater flexibility in the classroom." *Fact:* "Publishers have brought out paperback textbooks, mostly to their regret."

Myth: "Paperback textbooks can be sold at significantly lower prices than hard cover books." *Fact:* "The only difference in cost . . . is the cost of the cover itself, which is insignificant in overall costs of developing and publishing the materials."

Myth: "All textbooks are written by employees of publishing companies who know little or nothing about schools, and most of the important decisions are made by salespeople." *Fact:* "In general the planning . . . (is) carried out by a joint team of authors and editors. . . . The salespeople's views—based on their field experience with the publisher's own works and those of competitors—are evaluated. Sometimes the team will accept them as valid; sometimes the views will be rejected."

Myth: "Publishers have a direct pipeline into the classroom and so can strongly influence both classroom teachers and their students." *Fact:* "Between the publisher and the classroom is a labyrinth through which educational materials must be guided by the publisher. . . . There simply is no way in which any publisher can exercise direct influence over the nation's classrooms."

Myth: "Textbooks are one of society's most potent instruments for controlling the minds of the young and determining their future values, standards, and customs." *Fact:* "Legislators, pressure groups of various kinds, and the educational establishment itself have a long history of disappointment in their efforts to mold society through textbook content."

Alexander J. Burke, Jr., president of McGraw-Hall Book., attributed the many "fundamental misconceptions" about textbook publishing to the publishing industry's "failure to communicate how the enterprise of textbook publishing is really conducted." He frequently referred to statements in the recent *New Yorker* articles by Frances FitzGerald and in Paul Goldstein's *Changing the American Schoolbook* (1978) as examples of popular misconceptions. Mr. Burke's "myths" included the notion that textbooks are written by committees, not authors, the insistence that textbook authors are chosen "for the prestige of their influence with school boards" rather than for their writing skills, and the contention that textbooks are a patchwork quilt of compromises where blandness and idealized images always dominate. He concluded in a positive vein: "No one welcomes the sound and perceptive criticism of textbooks, such as they have received from this conference, (and) from Frances FitzGerald and Paul Goldstein, more than publishers. Textbook publishers and authors need responsive and constructive criticism. . . . Textbook publishing is a private part of the public enterprise of schooling. We must communicate better and more openly our views and our processes. Only the best will be good enough and among our many critics we have often missed the keen and caustic minds that are now giving textbooks the close examination they deserve. May their number increase!"

May 14

Several of the participants in the April 4 and 5 meeting at the Library of Congress made a special presentation on May 14 to the annual meeting of the Association of American Publishers in West Palm Beach, Fla. Sponsored by AAP's Education for Publishing Committee, the session was chaired by committee head Werner Mark Linz, president and publisher of Seabury Press.

Samuel S. Vaughan, publisher, Doubleday and Company, commented on the discussions at the Library of Congress and reviewed the "rings of responsibilities" the publisher has—to owners, shareholders, employees, booksellers, librarians, educators, outside businesses that are part of the publishing process, reviewers, critics, and many others—but especially to authors and to readers. The meeting at the Library of Congress demonstrated the importance of publishers taking their private ideas of responsibility and "going public." If the publishing community does not discuss and define itself (and "the facts will do nicely"), others will go on doing it

for them. As an example from the April 4-5 discussions, most of those present from outside the publishing world assumed that publishers control book distribution. In truth, "the distribution of books in this country is the result of millions of individual and independent decisions made daily—a freedom so complete that no wonder it resembles anarchy." Such basic misunderstandings can produce damaging long-term effects if those who are now so vocal in criticizing publishers persuade "other authors, legislators, agents, and others that we are some kind of cabal." The threat is real, even though "the notion of book publishers agreeing long enough to produce a conspiracy is amusing."

Mr. Vaughan observed that "perhaps the frustration, even rage, of folks who write and talk about us is caused by our refusal to have publishing dictated by watchdogs, vigilantes, or counselors who regularly offer us prescriptions for elitism and bankruptcy." Still, book publishers "are learning not to ignore well-founded and well-meant criticism." In concluding he stated his belief that "in serving private ends, we can serve the public interest. The great publishing houses were not built with a disregard for markets, authors, or profits—no matter how much a few publishers have posed or postured as if they had. We will never, of course, be above suspicion; we must never fall below respect, including our own . . . we are not passive purveyors of merchandise called books and neither are we simple gatekeepers, trolls collecting tolls. We hold an unfettered franchise, given us by the agency called freedom, and those who are free of formal or fixed responsibilities must therefore be the most responsible people of all."

APPENDIX II

Reports on the 98th Annual Conference of The American Library Association
Dallas, Texas, June 23-29, 1979

Reference and Adult Services Division

MARS Use of Machine-Assisted Reference Services in Public Libraries Committee. On Monday, June 25, this committee of the Machine-Assisted Reference Section presented a program entitled "Entering the Computer Age—Public Libraries and Machine-Assisted Reference Service." Charles McClure of the University of Oklahoma offered an overview of the issue that emphasized detailed planning and the allocation of resources on a priority basis. He noted that libraries must assess the need for such services and their ability to provide necessary resources.

Linda Hill of Cities Service Co. and previously with the Tulsa City Library addressed funding issues. She argued that fee-based services would be appropriate, and that on-line services used by the reference staffs as needed should also be supported by the reference budget. There were five major points pursued in her remarks. Libraries should prepare for a long development period by seeking funding for at least three years, either steady or decreasing funds. Second, libraries must allow for sufficient planning time to delineate the objectives of implementing machine-assisted reference services, the time frame, the budget requirements; training programs and publications should be investigated, especially those described or organized by the Foundation Center in New York and the Grantsmanship Center in Los Angeles. Third, libraries must estimate costs without compromising the ingredients of their services. These would include capital costs such as for training, documentation, and the purchase of equipment, marginal variable costs for connect time and use time, and overhead costs not associated with particular searches, such as for maintenance and outreach projects. Fourth, libraries should not limit themselves to a single form or source of funding. Sources should include their own budget, fees, Federal agencies, other audience-specific agencies, state libraries, local foundations, among others. Fifth, libraries must build permanence into the structure of such services. They should not remain separate from but be integrated into the libraries' organizations and activities.

Vilma Wallis of the Free Library of Philadelphia spoke next on public relations. She noted that staff selection for work with machine-assisted services should continue to emphasize characteristics of good reference librarianship, especially a strong service orientation since the need for patience would become crucial. The selection of a place for these services must include considerations of visibility and accessibility without hindering the privacy that is important in a reference interview. Within the library, staff should always be aware of decisions relating to these services. All staff should have demonstrations, hands-on if possible. Orientations for new staff are especially important. Regarding external relations, librarians should be sure to inform their local colleagues and library schools of automation developments. For those outside the profession, announcements should be descriptive but not overly detailed and, when possible, tailored to a specific audience. She noted that it is especially important that a library's public relations staff know the scope and applications of the new developments.

The third speaker, Joseph Hanna of the Dallas Public Library, took up the question of fees. He delineated two questions for both the provider and the consumer of machine-assisted reference services: how does each group perceive the value of the information provided and what are the financial constraints on both groups? He felt that there has been little change in the mind-set of librarians regarding the value of information and that problems have develped because libraries have sold themselves as cultural centers and not as information centers. The usual library activities have always been expensive, but with machine assistance the consumer as well as the provider can actually see the costs for the first time. What has developed, Mr. Hanna claimed, has been a real fear of the cost and therefore a desire to pass that cost onto the consumer. He emphasized the necessity to weigh the new costs against other services. A survey of his own librarie clienteles found that 50 percent would pay and the other half would not. Even some who found the informatin retrieved very valuable would not pay. Libraries have failed to inform their public that information does have value. The speaker found that companies will often pay a consultant 10 times as much for information as they would pay a library for the same information. Two issues generated by his remarks include the possi-

bility that fees would limit access to information to those who could afford it and the cost-effectiveness of instructing users to do searches themselves as opposed to librarians doing the searches for them. He closed by emphasizing two requirements of libraries: the necessity of changing the attitude of librarians and funders regarding machine-assisted services and the necessity of determining the user population and demonstrating the value of information.

[*Linda Arret*]

RASD Program and Membership Meeting. "Is Reference Progressing? A Look a the *Guidelines for Information Service* Three Years Later" was the topic of the program on the morning of Tuesday, June 26. Thelma Freides, SUNY at Purchase, was moderator. The first presentation was by Janet Bean of the Chicago Public Library who discussed the way the *Guidelines for Information Service* (prepared by RASD) were used in developing the Reference/Information Service Policy at Chicago Public. She identified several strengths and weaknesses of the guidelines which became apparent from the attempt to implement them. She argued for a stronger service policy statement in the guidelines—specifically, a written policy listing specific optional service levels which could be implemented by libraries of varying size and resources.

Miss Bean took issue with the guidelines for failing to identify who should prepare the policy manual, which Chicago prepared by a committee that made use of staff ideas. She further noted that the guidelines suffer from uneveness in their specificity and usefulness. The Interlibrary Service section, she felt, is too general, while the Bibliographic Services section is very specific.

Miss Bean suggested that the guidelines be implemented by preparing a written policy, which helps the staff know what they can expect from the library. It can also be a useful training manual for new staff members. The Chicago Public Library *Reference/ Information Service Policy Manual* is a printed source available for use by the public. In addition, the Chicago staff prepared a brochure listing the reference services available to the public.

The second presentation of the session was made by Marcia Myers, of the Miami-Dade Community College, who spoke on "The Guidelines and Performance in Academic Libraries." Miss Myers addressed the question of how the guidelines relate to actual reference performance by reporting on a study of the reference performance of 40 academic libraries in nine southeastern states.

By using unobtrusive measures (telephone queries), the study measured the accuracy of responses to factual reference questions ("What is the zip code of Metropolis, Illinois?" is an example of such a question). In addition, a survey questionnaire was used to determine the extent to which these libraries had implemented the guidelines. Although the findings on her study were based on a sample of academic libraries, Miss Myers suggested that they are more widely applicable.

The study found the academic libraries to have responded correctly to fact-type queries only 50 percent of the time, a finding which corroborates earlier resarch. There was 95 percent return rate for the questionaires on the implementation of the guidelines. While about 70 percent of the academic libraries responding had made some progress toward implementing them, only 42 percent had achieved full implementation.

The study also identified a lack of association between implementation of the guidelines and performance in response to reference queries. Performance in response to the queries was best in libraries with larger reference holdings, larger total holdings, and with larger staff size. She concluded that while the guidelines have been implemented in many places, they have had little apparent impact on actual reference performance. She suggested that while more research is needed in this area, the present guidelines should nonetheless be refined to make them more useful.

The program session was preceded by a business meeting, at which time awards were presented and the new officers were introduced. [*Judith P. Reid*]

Catalog Use Committee. On Sunday, June 24, this committee presented a heavily attended program entitled "Where's the Catalog? Automation, AACR 2, and the User." The first speaker was Richard Woods of the Washington Library Network, who described the WLN system and its reference uses. The system links all types of libraries across the northwest through a series of on-line files and related products, primarily a COM resouce director which functions as a union list. WLN supports acquisitions, bibliographic, circulation, and authority control operations, allowing local adaptation of the data for individual needs. Serials and holdings information is included, creating a major interlibrary loan tool for the region. Describing in detail the wide range of display, access, and command structures, Mr. Woods outlined the development of WLN as a technical services system and the forecast its evolution as a reference resource. Currently, only one terminal is available to the public, at the Washington State Library; most new public services are related to the system's capabilities for identifying materials and generating catalog products such as cards, bibliog-

raphies, and fiche listings. Staff anticipate full on-line instruction and future expansions into reference services using WLN's comprehensive automated system.

Linda Arret of the General Reading Rooms Division, Library of Congress, spoke next on reference responses to freezing the card catalog at the Library. Discussing some of the reasons behind the decision, such as the size of the catalog and the development of AACR 2, she described the cooperative efforts between reference and processing divisions which led to the formation of the Reference/Processing Work Group on the Future of the Catalogs. She focused on four of the many problems addressed by the group: the nature of the temporary add-on card catalog, the allocation of positions in Processing Services, the form of series entries, and the creation of links between the old and add-on catalogs. Reference staff gained insight into the complexities of cataloging processes and provided input from the public's point of view, polling their colleagues in response to the various options proposed.

The speaker outlined the structure of the new cataloging code and pointed to areas which will affect reference work. Alluding to previous catalog use studies, she explained how AACR 2 descriptive techniques will help the user and make the catalog a fuller reference tool. Changes in the choice and form of headings may require reference librarians to be more aware of the nature of some materials, for example laws and corporate documents. The Library's plans for AACR 2 include training institutes and in-house classes. Each library may need to undertake its own special studies to determine how their clients use the catalog and how best to instruct them. An automated catalog would in itself be a powerful means of conducting such analyses.

Reference and processing staff at the Library of Congress have been brought closer together through the work group and other cooperative projects, but more flexibility will be needed to adapt to changing technology and evolving services. Staff rotations now underway may point to a greater integration of public and technical services and a deeper understanding of the processes involved in both, which will lead to improved reader services and maximum utilization of the new bibliographic tools.

The final speaker was Carolyn Murray of the University of Toronto, who presented the successes and failures encountered when they closed their card catalog in 1976 and adopted a COM catalog. Staff teams were formed to develop instructional and publicity materials aimed at students, faculty, and other library staff. Throughout this period, the reference librarians analyzed which approaches were or were not effective. The speaker described the various methods employed, beginning with a short slide-tape show, which she presented for the audience. The slides showed not only how to use the new catalog, but also revealed the many resources used to promote it: audio cassettes, flyers to faculty, news releases, handouts showing library locations, graphic posters, error feedback forms, and others. Sketching the program for staff education, she emphasized the need to ascertain what is needed in the catalog and what the COM capabilities are, to reassure the staff, and to evaluate and improve services continually. She talked about some of the negative attitudes encountered among the staff, such as fear of as change in their work, doubts about the catalog's reliability, fear of a catalog biased toward one segment of the library, impatience with errors, and anxiety about user reaction. Participation in planning and small group training were the major ways of overcoming these fears. The reference staff found that their broad publicity campaign, including newsletters, group lectures, information kits, and press releases, actually gave too much information and resulted in confusion and increased anxiety. Simplicity, consistency, and directness proved to be the best guidelines. In their pitch to users, they emphasized advantages such as convenience, timeliness, speed, and coverage; many good features were only recognized as the service evolved. Self-teaching aids are now the primary instructional approach, using flip-charts and the slides, but special group sessions are held for classes, faculty, tours, and "quickie" lessons. The COM catalog is now widely accepted and the process of testing new reference approaches is continuing. [*Sarah Pritchard*]

History Section. The topic for the afternoon session on June 26 was "Genealogical Instructional Methods and Media." The session was moderated by Arthur Miller, Donnelly Library, Lake Forest College, Ill. Speaking were Rich Ashton, Public Library of Fort Wayne and Allen County, Indiana; Lloyd D. Backstruck, History Social Sciences Division, Dallas Public Library; and Joan Harris, Winnetka Public Library, Illinois.

The session began with a viewing of the filmstrip "Finding Your Ancestors" (available from Flint Hills Productions for $30). Mr. Backstruck reacted to the filmstrip as an educational tool for use by public libraries. He found it generally useful despite some errors of fact.

Mr. Ashton indicated that the Public Library of Fort Wayne and Allen County has a 30-minute video tape tour of its facility for use by its readers. He suggested that librarians, if they are to teach geneal-

ogy, must first know their subject. In addition, they must be able to respond to readers at all educational levels, including both the expert and the unskilled. Before they can be taught how to conduct genealogical research, readers must first be taught how to use libraries. While classes in both genealogical research and the use of the library may be offered, many readers fail to recognize the importance of library skills and choose only to learn about genealogy.

Joan Harris of the Winnetka Public Library represented a library which has become a center for genealogical research. Volunteers work with the readers in staffing this library's 5,000-volume collection.

Formal educational opportunities for genealogical study exist through several institutions. The National Institute on Genealogical Research is held annually in Washington, D.C. The Institute of Genealogy and Historical Research is held at Samford University in Birmingham, Ala., and the Newberry Library and the Chicago Historical Society sponsor Community History Workshops.

A brief business meeting preceded the program Robert Wagenknecht, City Library, Springfield, Mass., was the chair. [*Judith P. Reid*]

Resources and Technical Services Division

Serial/Section. The section's program on "Serials: Issues for the '80s," on June 25, was opened by the section chair, Judith Kharbas of the University of Rochester Library. She introduced Lynn Smith, University of California-Riverside, who, in her capacity as editor of *Title Varies*, got the proceedings off to a rollicking start by presenting awards for the most notable serial title changes of the year as well as a special award to David Taylor, University of North Carolina Libraries, the former editor of *Title Varies*. Serials receiving awards in various categories were (under their earlier titles) *Sea, Boston University Africana Newsletter, Journal of Applied Chemistry and Biotechnology*, and *Mississippi Library News*. The top (or bottom?) award for the worst title change was given to *Justus Liebigs Annalen der Chemie* for dropping the forename of its founder (and first word of its title) as of 1979. Miss Smith noted, in passing, that tradition had been upheld once again in that none of the publishers or other persons responsible for the title changes cited were on hand to accept the honors being bestowed.

In a turn to more serious matters, Judith Cannan of the Library of Congress, in her talk on "Serials Cataloging under AACR 2," outlined the many changes in present serials cataloging practices which can be expected when libraries adopt the revised code. She touched upon the various levels of description permitted by the rules and noted that in that area, as well as in some other parts of the rules which relate to serials where there are options, each library or cataloging agency will have to make decisions in regard to what course it will follow. Other decisions which will be needed are those concerning the question of the type of degree of recataloging or changing which will be done of older records prepared under earlier rules in order to make them conform to, or mesh with, records prepared under the new rules.

Dorothy Gregor, University of California-Berkeley, in introducing her topic, "Serials and Catalog Closing: One Library's Answer," pointed out that the closing of a catalog provides a wonderful opportunity to rationalize serials records. At Berkeley the plan is to expand and upgrade the existing serials data base to serve as a single comprehensive serial record file. It will not be an easy task since the existing records involve multiple cataloging sources, rules, and concepts. Most of the details, not the least of which is the authority control, however, have been worked out and would appear that it can, and will, be done.

The final speaker, Elaine Woods, project manager for the Indiana University Libraries On-Line Union List of Serials Project, enumerated the "Decision Points in Retrospective Conversion of Serials" indicating, from time to time, the choices which had been made by Indiana. She did not address the matter of whether a retrospective conversion project should be undertaken at all but indicated that that would be, of course, the first and most important questions to be answered. Among the other necessary decisions, she stated, were those relating to such matters as the goals of purpose of the conversion, how to take advantage of records already converted by others, what records to convert (all, those with complete holdings, those covering certain subject areas, and so on), what particular file to use for the conversion (shelflist, checking records, and so on), and what degree or amount of upgrading or changing would be done as the records were converted. In every area, she emphasized the necessity of choosing carefully among any of the alternative approahces which might be possible and that the exact choices made would vary from project to project as they would be determined according to factors such as cost, time available, and quality of records to be converted.

After a short period in which questions were addressed to the speakers, the meeting was adjourned. [*Dorothy J. Glasby*]

Serials Section Committee to Study Serial Records. The committee meeting on Sunday afternoon, June 24, was well attended by an interested and vocal group of observers. Chair Benita Weber began the meeting by briefing newcomers on the origin and charge of the committee. She also announced that Patricia Ohl Rice of Winthrop College would chair the committee next year.

Benita Weber then announced the topic of the afternoon's presentation and discussion—the American National Standards Institute Committee Z39 draft standard on "Serial Holdings Statements at the Summary Level." The committee felt this was a particularly timely topic because of the numerous bibliographic file conversion and union listing activities underway.

Glyn Evans, director of library services, SUNY central administration, and chair of the ANSI Z39 Subcommittee on Serials Holdings Statements at the Summary Level, spoke first on the development, structure, and current status of the draft standard. In his overview of the standard, he reviewed the data areas, elements, and levels of detail within the summary level standard and pointed out the most important statements. He also pointed out the difficulties in trying to use a standard as a working tool and said that a separate paper more fully explaining how to apply the standard would be published. Final balloting on the eighth draft of the standard was due by June 25, so the outcome of the vote should be known shortly. Since the seventh draft received only one negative vote from the Z39 membership, which had been negotiated and resolved, the prospect of passage was hopeful. Mr. Evans also announced that three new Z39 subcommittees were in the beginning or planning stages, which would study or draft standards for serial holdings at the detailed level, for representing serial holdings in a machine-readable format, and for studying serial publication patterns.

Next to speak was Debra "Ralph" Shaw, assistant project manager of the On-Line Union List of Serials Project at Indiana University. The Indiana project, which is expected to run from October 1978 to October 1980, involves the conversion of approximately 70,000 retrospective serial cataloging records and the development of the capability to input serial holdings on these records. Indiana, which became a CONSER participant in May, is working jointly with OCLC in developing the specifications for a union listing capability thAt would report serial holdings at the institutional (summary) level, and which would also have a copy-specific capability, and which could be output as a "snapshot" file upon request. Towards this goal, Indiana did a test sample of 200 records—using fields currently available in OCLC local data records and draft seven of the summary holdings standard, with data provided from their shelflist and kardex. For the test sample, 80 percent of the cases presented little problem in recording the summary holdings according to the draft standard, but some problems were noted in working from shelflist records that were sometimes obscured by local binding information.

Other general problems encountered by union list projects were touched upon by Dianne Ellsworth, project manager for the California Union List of Periodicals (CULP). She discussed the difficulties in coordinating large union listing projects (CULP) receives reports from approximately 550 libraries) and the problems of correctly identifying publications from brief reports. She also touched on the problem of training personnel to interpret a wide variety of reports and to translate them according to current conventions. To aid in that process, CULP has sent out a draft statement to its members asking them to hold to national and international standards where they exist. To date, CULP, which is using its own in-house input and updating system, has used a variation on what the California State Library had been doing in reporting their serial holdings; however, they are planning to use the ANSI standard for summary holdings, if adopted.

Nancy Melin, formerly library systems analyst (serials) for the Research Libraries Information Network (RLIN), spoke on union listing in an on-line network environment. RLIN is in the process of bringing up a serials data base on its system, which they hope will be available by end of the summer. The core of the RLIN serials data base is the MARC-S tapes, to which has been added Stanford's union list of serials. There are also plans to add the CONSER data base tape when it becomes available from the Library of Congress, the RLG serials list, and a tape of Berkeley's serials holdings (produced via their participation in CONSER). Nancy Melin then mentioned briefly some of the planned features of the serials data base, and said that RLIN has been able to formulate serials holding statements based on draft seven of the summary holdings standard. Two of the problems so far encountered in their project have been the unavailability of ISSN for a large corpus of retrospective titles and the lack of a national standard for institutional codes (a draft standard is currently in progress).

The presentations were followed by an active question-and-answer period that also allowed observers from various institutions to comment on their own projects and problems. Most comments were generally favorable towards the adoption of the draft standard, and all observers said they were looking

forward to the approval of some sort of guidelines that would help them standardize their reporting procedures between institutions and among other union list projects. [*John D. Levy*]

Serials Section Medium Size Research Libraries Discussion Group. Nancy Melin of the Research Libraries Group, Inc. presided at this meeting held on June 26. Two business items were first on the agenda. Nominations were entertained from the group for a chair-elect for 1979-80 who would also serve as discussion group chair for 1980-81. Marlene Heroux of the University of Vermont, the only nominee, was unanimously elected. Gary Pitkin, the 1979-80 discussion group chair, noted the trend that academic libraries are eliminating serials departments and are reverting to the functional approach. Mr. Pitkin proposed that this trend might make an interesting agenda item for the 1980 midwinter meeting. The proposal was accepted by the group and the program idea will be pursued.

The main items on the agenda were discussions of subscriptions agencies and processes involved in decisions to change or merge vendors, services received from vendors versus cost of these services, and the pros and cons of adopting automated over manual serials check in systems.

Peter Gellatly, editor of *Serials Librarian*, reviewed some of the discoveries he made while touring some libraries and discussing serials activities. He commented on the cost effectiveness of using on-line check-in systems, the use of regional networks and efforts towards creating a national serials network system, the pros and cons of direct subscription purchase over using subscriptions agencies, contrasts between American and foreign vendors with emphasis on check in services, and high service charges offered by foreign vendors.

Gary Pitkin, Sangamon State University, stated that some libraries are willing to pay the high service charge if it means they will get the services they need. He talked about the use of automated services provided by vendors and the fact that many libraries are turning to networks because vendors do not have statistics to provide specific kinds of services needed. Further he stated that vendors will be selected more for delivery and less for automated services and that more and more libraries are going instead to inhouse networking.

Doris New of the University of California at Irvine, Minna Saxe of City University of New York, and Judy Shannon of the University of Washington each discussed the procedures they used in deciding to change or merge subscription vendors. They discussed the environment that dictated change, their method of survey, the documentation they kept, how they went about selecting vendors, and the results of the change. [*Maurvene D. Williams*]

Filing Committee. The committee met on June 23 and June 27. Several changes in committee membership were announced. Cynthia Durance, National Library of Canada, and James Rizzolo, New York Public Library, have resigned, and Paula Schwartz, RLIN, has been appointed to committee as a regular member.

The committee has almost completed its charter to produce a new filing code. The committee discussed final editorial points concerning the need for a table of contents, index, and changes in examples. In addition to minor textual revisions, most of the discussion concerned Rule 2.3, Selection of secondary filing elements. It is anticipated that the final version will be presented to the RTSD Board of Directors in January 1980. [*Susan C. Biebel*]

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